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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/643,097	08/18/2003	Warran B. Lineton	71024-023	3347
59582	7590	11/16/2007	EXAMINER	
DICKINSON WRIGHT PLLC			BUTLER, PATRICK	
38525 WOODWARD AVENUE				
SUITE 2000			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
BLOOMFIELD HILLS, MI 48304-2970			1791	
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11/16/2007		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/643,097	LINETON, WARRAN B.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Patrick Butler	1791	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 August 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1 and 3-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1 and 3-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 18 August 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3, 4, 7, and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Windeler (USPN 3483597) in view of Thorsud (USPN 4968726) and Adams (USPN 4375441). As to Claim 1, Windeler teaches a method of fabricating PTFE material comprising:

preparing PTFE resin powder (1:23-25, 1:40);
feeding the powder into a compaction zone to at least partially compact and shape the powder (Fig. 1, item A, 2:10-17); and
providing a flow of the powder from the compaction zone downstream to a separate heating zone (Fig. 1, item B) and heating and sintering the powder within the heating zone (2:28), and drawing a vacuum on the powder to extract air from the powder (2:68-70).

Windeler does not explicitly teach (a) a continuous process, (b) drawing a vacuum within the heating zone while sintering the mixture, and (c) providing a mixture and heating the mixture within the heating zone by exciting a susceptor material by application of wave energy.

However, these aspects of the invention would have been *prima facie* obvious for the following reasons:

- a) The process of Windeler is continuous during application of the ram to the powdered material, which would move the rest of the material through the extruder. In the alternative, even if the process of Windeler were interpreted to be a batch process, it is generally considered to be *prima facie* obvious to make a batch process continuous. *In re Dilnot*, 319 F.2d 188, 138 USPQ 248 (CCPA 1963) (Claim directed to a method of producing a cementitious structure wherein a stable air foam is introduced into a slurry of cementitious material differed from the prior art only in requiring the addition of the foam to be continuous. The court held the claimed continuous operation would have been obvious in light of the batch process of the prior art.). Here the introduction of material into the extruder is sufficiently similar to the foam material of Dilnot, and it is submitted that no unexpected result is found by making the process of Windeler continuous.
- b) Windeler teaches drawing a vacuum through vents (35a). Although it is noted that the vent holes are located prior to the heating section, it is submitted that the device of Windeler meets the limitation because the drawing of vacuum would not be limited to the region immediately surrounding the vent holes. Because the vacuum would be drawn over substantially the whole portion of the extruder where open porosity persists, it is submitted that the vacuum would also be drawn “within” the heating zone while sintering the mixture.

c) Thorsud teaches a method for providing dielectric heating to a polymeric material by mixing the polymeric material with a sensitizer (Col. 5, for example) and subsequently heating using dielectric wave energy and molding (5:29).

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the method of Thorsud into that of Windeler for the following reasons:

- (a) Windeler suggests that "suitable means" are provided for heating in the heating zones and Thorsud provides a method and means suitable for heating a polymer during extrusion (5:1-30, especially 5:4)
- (b) Windeler suggests that the heating and evacuation of air from the polymer of the polymer are limiting steps (1:40-47), and Thorsud provides a method that would efficiently (5:6) and rapidly heat the material, thereby increasing the throughput in the extruder.
- (c) Adams would motivate one to make the combination of Thorsud with Windeler because of the desirable aspects of dielectric heating in a molding process, namely that heating and fusion occurs throughout the entire volume substantially simultaneously (8:33-38), the heat can be turned on and off instantaneously allowing for improved monitoring and control of the process (8:38-42), the method is efficient and does not throw off excessive wasted heat (8:40-45), and the equipment for dielectric heating is easy to operate, long-lived, and requires little maintenance (8:45-48).

As to Claim 3, Windeler provides a zone where finishing compaction of the mixture would occur prior to sintering (area bridging zones A and B). It is submitted that

the heat from the heating elements of either Windeler or Thorsud would provide a preheating action within the compacted region. **As to Claim 4**, Windeler provides a cooling zone at the end of the extruder. **As to Claim 7**, although Thorsud discloses "RF" or "radio frequency", it is submitted that the wavelengths disclosed by Thorsud encompass frequencies implicitly falling within the microwave portion of the electromagnetic spectrum, for example, 2450 MHz. Therefore, the broadest reasonable interpretation of "microwave energy" encompasses the frequencies disclosed by Thorsud. Also see 9:44. Note that microwave ovens conventionally operate at 2450 MHz.

As to Claim 8, Windeler teaches a method of fabricating PTFE material comprising:

preparing PTFE resin powder (1:23-25, 1:40);
compacting the powder (Fig. 1, item A, 2:10-17); and
drawing vacuum on the powder (2:68-70); and
sintering the powder (Fig. 1)

Windeler does not explicitly teach (a) drawing a vacuum on the mixture during the sintering step, and (b) heating the mixture by exciting a susceptor material by application of microwave energy.

However, these aspects of the invention would have been *prima facie* obvious for the following reasons:

a) Windeler teaches drawing a vacuum through vents (35a). Although it is noted that the vent holes are located prior to the heating section, it is submitted that the device of

Windeler meets the limitation because the drawing of vacuum would not be limited to the region immediately surrounding the vent holes. Because the vacuum would be drawn over substantially the whole portion of the extruder where open porosity persists, it is submitted that the vacuum would also be drawn "within" the heating zone while sintering the mixture.

c) Thorsud teaches a method for providing dielectric heating to a polymeric material by mixing the polymeric material with a sensitizer (Col. 5, for example) and subsequently heating using dielectric wave energy and molding (5:29). Although Thorsud discloses "RF" or "radio frequency", it is submitted that the wavelengths disclosed by Thorsud encompass frequencies implicitly falling within the microwave portion of the electromagnetic spectrum, for example, 2450 MHz. Therefore, the broadest reasonable interpretation of "microwave energy" encompasses the frequencies disclosed by Thorsud. Also see 9:44. Note that microwave ovens conventionally operate at 2450 MHz.

It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the method of Thorsud into that of Windeler for the following reasons:

- (a) Windeler suggests that "suitable means" are provided for heating in the heating zones and Thorsud provides a method and means suitable for heating a polymer during extrusion (5:1-30, especially 5:4)
- (b) Windeler suggests that the heating and evacuation of air from the polymer of the polymer are limiting steps (1:40-47), and Thorsud provides a method that would

efficiently (5:6) and rapidly heat the material, thereby increasing the throughput in the extruder.

(c) Adams would motivate one to make the combination of Thorsud with Windeler because of the desirable aspects of dielectric heating in a molding process, namely that heating and fusion occurs throughout the entire volume substantially simultaneously (8:33-38), the heat can be turned on and off instantaneously allowing for improved monitoring and control of the process (8:38-42), the method is efficient and does not throw off excessive wasted heat (8:40-45), and the equipment for dielectric heating is easy to operate, long-lived, and requires little maintenance (8:45-48).

Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Windeler (USPN 3483597) in view of Thorsud (USPN 4968726), Adams (USPN 4375441), and further in view of Kalis (USPN 5609624). Windeler, Thorsud, and Adams teach the subject matter of Claim 1 above under 35 USC 103(a). **As to Claims 5 and 6**, Windeler teaches zone D as a cooling zone (Fig. 1), but Windeler is silent to a tubular structure and to a process where the extruded article is cut while still warm. However, the subject matter of Claim 6 was previously stated to be well known (page 3 of the 17 January 2007 Final Rejection), and does not appear to be disputed. Additionally, Kalis teaches extruding PTFE material in the form of a tubular extrudate which is cut upon issuing from the extrusion die (4:46-52). In the combination where the method of cutting of the article upon issuing from the extruder of Kalis is performed with the method of Windeler, it is submitted that the cutting would be performed while the

article was still warm, but below the sintering temperature. It would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate the method of Kalis into that of Windeler (a) because it is desirable to provide tubular structures by extrusion to be used as vascular grafts or for transporting liquids, and (b) it is desirable to produce articles having finite lengths.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 10 August 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues with respect to the 35 USC § 103(a) rejections. Applicant's arguments appear to be on the grounds that:

1) Windeler's purpose of removing the vacuum through vents 35a is to remove any porosity by bleeding out any occluded air within the material in the performing zone A (see col. 1, lines 57-60 and col. 3, lines 7-11) without any discussion of air removal occurring beyond zone A. Similarly, the conclusion that the vacuum is drawn within heating zone B is without merit as there should be no porosity within the material at this point.

The Applicant's arguments are addressed as follows:

1) Since Windeler's vacuum is drawn above the heating zone, complete removal of porosity would be unlikely given all gaps would not be removed until the material had melted together. Consistent with this is the attempt to remove porosity rather than explicitly stating complete removal of porosity by Windeler. Since the vacuum would

impact all material interconnected, the vacuum would be within the heating zone as well at least the portion not yet fully melted.

1) While Applicant's discussion of vacuum not being present in the heating area has been considered, the arguments of counsel cannot take the place of evidence in the record.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Patrick Butler whose telephone number is (571) 272-8517. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Thu. 7:30 a.m.-5 p.m. and alternating Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christina Johnson can be reached on (571) 272-1176. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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